THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1833. NUMBER 84.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞ *Building Materials and Workmen* WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, brackets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent.

Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught:
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;

All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

rch 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continne to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall

PAPER.

☞ Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞ They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞ The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

May 28, 1833.—tf

J. CHISLETT, PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,

Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON.
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON.

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,* where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

BOOKS LOST!

5 VOLUMES of Niles' Register, to wit—16, 18, 22, 23, and 26th volumes.

Also, a number of LAW BOOKS.

☞ Persons who have any of them, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.

W. W. FETTERMAN.

June 4, 1833.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Undersigned will offer for sale, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st day of July next, on the premises, their COTTON FACTORY, situated at Fallston, on Big Beaver, within 2 miles of the Ohio.

This Factory contains 7 Throstles, and 1 Mule, operating about 900 Spindles, with all the necessary preparations of Cards, Drawing Frames, &c., all in good order, and in successful operation. A minute description is hardly deemed necessary, as any person disposed to purchase will, of course, give it a personal inspection. Its location is most admirably situated on one of the most permanent streams west of the mountains, navigable twenty miles above, by canal and slack water navigation, and to any extent by the Ohio, offering an easy transportation to all the best markets on that noble river. To any person acquainted with the business, and desiring to make money, this establishment offers peculiar advantages. Any information desired, can be obtained by addressing

PUGHS, WILSON & Co.,
Fallston, Beaver co., Pa.

☞ The New York American, National Gazette, and Baltimore American, will insert weekly till sale, and charge this office.

May 21, 1833.—ts

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,

May 24—tf Bayardstown.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester,* corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c.&c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms. April 23—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having associated in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, will attend to the duties of their Profession in the county of Allegheny and the adjacent counties. Their Office is in the house recently occupied by T. B. Dallas, Esq., in Liberty street, and opposite to Fifth street, where they may, at all times, be consulted on professional business.

JOHN D. MAHON,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

June 4, 1833—tf

Rev. William Jay's Works.

THE Standard Works of the Rev. William Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, comprizing all his works known in this country: and also, several which have not, heretofore, been presented to the American public—from a copy furnished by the author to the publishers: in 3 vols., 8vo., neat sheep. Vol. 1 contains Morning and Evening Exercises; Vol. 2 contains short discourses to be read in families; the Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures; and Prayers: Vol. 3 contains Sermons; Life of Winter; Memoirs of John Clark; A Charge to the Wife of a Minister, and the Wife's Advocate, &c. &c.; and also, a few Polyglott Bibles and Testaments, superbly bound.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

May 31, 1833—tf

DOCTOR JOSEPH TREVOR,

ALLEGHENY TOWN:

OFFICE in Robinson's Row—tenth door from the Canal Bridge.

May 28, 1833.—tf.

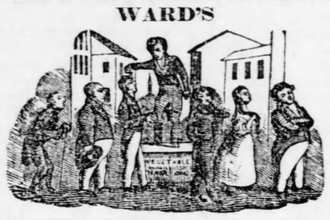
Liberty Street Market.

BUTCHERS, Victualers, and others, are informed, that, by the provisions of an Ordinance, passed the 27th instant, Mondays and Thursdays are declared public market days for the market in Liberty street, where, on those days, Butchers' Meat, Poultry, Vegetables, and all such articles of country produce as are usually brought to market, are exclusively to be sold, and that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, market will be held there in conjunction with the market in the Diamond.

All Farmers and Gardeners, who are in the practice of attending market, are informed that, on Monday next, the 3d of June, the market in Liberty street will be ready for their reception, and that all the stalls on the north side (except two at each end) are *free* for their use and occupancy, for the sale of the products of their farms and gardens, *without any charge therefor whatever*—and they are further informed that the market limits are extended to Pitt street, whereby the country people have a privilege, heretofore denied them, of selling all articles of their produce from their wagons, carts, or sleds, when properly arranged along the curb stones in that part of Liberty street within the market limits.

It is believed that those persons who are disposed to prefer a comfortable and clean market house either to sell or buy in, will find the Liberty street Market, under proper regulations, to comport with their wishes. May 31, 1833.

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

Dr. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,
C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov 3, 1832.

Dr. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,
C. E. ALLEN.

☞ For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

April 30—tf

WANTED,

20 SHARES of Stock of the old Bank of Pittsburgh, for which $55 per share will be given. Apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

May 24, 1833.

Charles H. & John F. White's

Upholstery and Cabinet Furniture

WARE ROOMS,

Nos. 107 and 109 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

A VERY extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The Furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident, from their long experience in the manufacture of these articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed, than in any other establishment in the United States.

By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of this ability.

Any articles in the range of their business, ordered at a distance, will be packed with the great est care, so as to preclude the possibility of injury occurring by their transportation to the remotest section of the country.

May 28, 1833—1m

Cheap, Valuable, & Interesting Works.

THE Family Physician, and Gazette of Human Life: being a Library of Health and Hygiene, and of Popular and General Medical Knowledge, rendered familiar to every individual: embracing every subject connected with the Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Diseases—the Qualities of Medicines—their good and ill effects on Health—the Ingredients of Secret or Patent Medicines—the true Principles of Eating and Drinking, or Eating and Drinking to Live—Domestic Cookery—Chemistry—and a great variety of curious, valuable, and interesting Knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of Mankind. *Contributed to by a number of Practising Physicians.*

The object of this work is to present every subject connected with diseases, and its treatment, which, by its simplicity and the perspicuity of its details, shall enable all who wish, to be thoroughly informed in this most interesting and important of sciences.

The advantages of such a publication to all ranks of society need not be insisted upon, since they must suggest themselves to every reflecting mind Under the influence of the diffusion of sound medical knowledge among all classes, empiricism must be disarmed of the dangerous weapons with which it wars so successfully against the life of man; the abusive employment of medicines so baneful to health, will give place to the rational administration of remedial agents, and the scientific and experienced physician will be aided in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Nothing that can add to the interest and utility of the work shall be neglected. The principles of diet and regimen shall be explained, and their application enforced. The ingredients of secret remedies shall be given, and the whole subject of materia medica shall be discussed and explained in a lucid and simple style.

☞ A premium of $100 will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay (not exceeding 20 pages octavo) on the advantages, to the community, of the general diffusion of medical knowledge. The essays are to be directed, post paid, to the Editor, in all of June next.

The award of the premium will depend upon the decision of several eminent physicians.

☞ Editors, post masters, and others, are respectfully invited to act as agents. Any person who remits ten dollars will have ten copies forwarded him. Persons remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent. All distant communications to be addressed to the Editor, No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York, (*and must be post paid.*) Yearly subscribers to commence with No. 1.

*** The Editor has great pleasure in being able to announce the approbation of many eminent medical gentlemen to the plan of this publication.

THE JOURNAL OF WOMEN,

AND GAZETTE OF HAPPINESS; embracing a History of Women, from Eve down to the present time—their Condition and Treatment in different Countries—Female Capacity—Female Education—Love—Female Health—Courtship—Matrimony—Art of Pleasing—Fashions—Art of Beauty—Anecdotes of Females—Interesting Biographies of eminent Ladies—with Curiosities and Varieties of an extremely interesting nature.

It will be the aim of the conductor of this Journal, to furnish a work that shall please, instruct, and elevate the female character. The aid of several literary ladies and gentlemen, eminently qualified for the object, is secured.

☞ All articles admitted into this Gazette, will be subjected to the criticisms of a committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, and paid for according to their merits. A premium of $50 will be given for the best *Essay on Women*, not exceeding 10 common octavo pages.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, post paid, at No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York. Essays for the premium must be forwarded in all June next. The first number will be issued in May inst.

☞ Editors generally, post masters, and others, are desired to act as agents, and forward subscriptions on the above terms. The Journal will not be sent to a distance without the money is forwarded.

☞ The above works will each be published, monthly and simultaneously, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, and Boston, at *twelve and a half cents* per number, payable on delivery, or at *one dollar twenty five cents per annum*, payable on subscribing. Distant subscribers will be invariably required to pay in advance. Any person remitting $10, post paid, shall be entitled to ten copies of either publication ordered, or $20 enclosed will ensure the forwarding of both. Any person remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent.

PORTER'S HEALTH ALMANAC,

New Series, for 1834; Greatly Improved.—Porter's Family Almanac of Health—Hygiene—Medicine—Eating and Drinking to Live—Law—Family Instruction—Wealth, or Art of Money Getting: embracing Calculations for all parts of the United States—the most important Rules of Health—Rules for the Prevention of Disease—Rules for the Cure of Diseases—Rules for the Use of Medicines—Rules for Dressing and Curing Wounds—Law relative to Matrimony—Parent and Child—Property—Slander, &c. &c., and Family Instruction: With a great variety of curious, valuable, and entertaining knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of mankind.

This publication will present, every year, a large amount of matter, of inestimable value to *both sexes—old and young*, so familiarized, that families, for the trifling cost of 12 1-2 cents, once in twelve months, may be put in possession of truths, facts, and laws, relative to the management and government of the *body* and mind, and an understanding of civil rights, enabling them to grow up with an intimate knowledge of those things, which, if duly practised, will ensure them GOOD HEALTH, (*ninety nine of a hundred earthly blessings, and without which no one can truly enjoy life,*) happiness—A COMPETENT FORTUNE—AND A LONG LIFE TO ENJOY IT.

☞ Published yearly by subscription, at 12 1-2 cents, simultaneously in the same places as the two preceding publications. To appear in July next. Persons wishing the work will do well to leave their names with post masters, and merchants, who will have the opportunity, in going or sending to the above places, to procure it. Letters enclosing money, and addressed to the Editor, in New York, will meet with due attention. The Almanac will be carefully put up and sent to any part of the United States, by mail or otherwise.

*** *Agents will be allowed a liberal commission.*

May 14, 1833.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *M'Kee & Graham*, Hatters, is dissolved, by mutual consent; all persons, indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, who will be found at the old stand, in the Diamond, and all persons having claims against the firm will present the same for settlement.

JOHN M'KEE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

June 14, 1833—6mo.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased the extensive Hat Manufacturing Establishment of M'Kee & Graham, and will continue the business, in all its various branches, under the firm of

M'Lain, King & M'Cord,

At the old establishment, No. 16 Diamond. They will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of the best and most fashionable Beaver, Castor Roram, and Wool Hats, *which they will warrant.*

Also, a general assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, which they will dispose of, on the most favorable terms. Orders from a distance, shall be punctually and promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN M'LAIN,
H. D. KING,
JOHN D. M'CORD.

June 14, 1833—6m.

We take pleasure in recommending to our former customers, Messrs. M'Lain, King & M'Cord, our successors, who, we believe, from their knowledge in the business, will afford satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

JOHN M'KEE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to inform the public that his establishment has been rebuilt, and that he is now prepared to manufacture *HAT BODIES, on an Improved Plan,* Which, he confidently believes, will give satisfaction to all who may try them.

Said Factory is situated on Water street, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, a few rods above the Canal, and adjoining the Foundry of M'Clurg, Pratt & Co.

The price for forming and hardening is *eleven dollars* per hundred.

Wool will be taken in payment Bodies, of our native Wool, kept constantly on hand, for sale.

D. P. INGERSOLL.

☞ The other papers of the city, and the Wheeling Gazette, will please insert the above three times. June 11, 1833—tf

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

FIVE and a half dollars per hundred for merchantable Rags will be given in BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRITING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WALL PAPER, or in any article of Pittsburgh Manufacture, at Sylvester's Cheap Book Store, Corner of Wood and Third Streets, successor in the Book and Stationery business to Henry Holdship & Son.

Just Received,

100 Reams No. 1 Cap paper,
200 " 2 " "
300 " 3 " "
500 " Wrapping Paper,
200 " Letter Paper,
1000 doz. U. S. Spelling Books,
3000 pieces Wall Paper.

ON HAND,

A general assortment of Books and Stationery, Wholesale and Retail.

May 17, 1833.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Burgess to borrow *Six Thousand Dollars*, for the use of the Borough.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny,* That the Burgess be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on loan, any sum or sums of money

POETRY.

A WATCH WITH THE DEAD.

No sense, no motion, no divinity.

SHELLEY.

Here, at night's solemn noon, I sit
A watcher with the dead,
While phantom thoughts around me flit,
And nameless influence shed.
Silence ascends her awful throne,
And the weird moon, serene, alone,
Floats through the tranquil sky;
And stars still tune the mystic lay,
That rose upon creation's day,
Whose theme's eternity!

I think of him that slumbers there,
Wrapp'd in a dreamless sleep,
No more to wake to joy or care,
No more to smile or weep!
I gaze upon his shrouded form
But late with life's rich current warm,
Now like the chisel'd stone—
Upon the pallor of his lips,
The darkness of his eyes' eclipse,
And feel that soul hath gone!

I think of manhood's burning brow
On sleepless pillows press'd,
Throbbing with wild but master'd wo
Keener as more suppress'd!
I deem that memory wanders back
Culling from childhood's blessed track
Each fair and breathing flower;
That each kind deed, each pleasant smile,
Rise from time's grave to sooth, beguile
The terrors of the hour!

Earth—earth! Thou hast not one dear thing
That doth not fade and die,
Fleet as the passing flowers of the spring,
The hues of sunset's sky!—
All that to us a glimpse hath given
Whereby to dream and think of heaven
Haste to their mansion there;
All things that glad and fill the heart
Are born—beam—wither and depart
E'en as we question—where?

TRANSLATION OF A SONG, BY BERANGER.

I've lived of late by Doctor's rule;
And thus (his cane beneath his nose)
Quoth he, "Your fever we shall cool
By abstinence, and by repose."
But in my heart Love's voice began,
"A galopade or so were well."
I rose and waltzed an hour with Ann.
But do not tell, oh, do not tell
A word of that to Doctor Fell!

"Beware of Bacchus," says our Sage,
Our Esculapius, who but he?
The purest preacher of the age
Ne'er so enjoined sobriety.
But in my heart love's voice began
"To drink her health, methinks 'twere well."
So down I sat and toasted Ann.
But do not tell, oh, do not tell
A word of that to Doctor Fell!

"We must not sing, it hurts the chest,"
Why here's a pretty how d'ye do!
The man must surely be possess'd;
Pray God it a'n't the wandering Jew!
But in my heart Love's voice began,
"One stave, and all will soon be well."
You chorus'd me while singing, Ann;
But do not tell, oh, do not tell
A word of that to Doctor Fell!

"Affect not womankind," quoth he,
"All passion we must pretermit."
Now on my soul the knave must be
A Trappist or a Jesuit!
But in my heart Love's voice began,
"A kiss would surely make you well."
I'm going now for one from Ann—
But do not tell, oh, do not tell
A word of that to Doctor Fell!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Cincinnati Gazette and Commercial Advertiser, June 21.

At the dinner to Daniel Webster, on the 20th ult., at Cincinnati, the following, among other toasts, were drunk. Mr. Webster was called out for a speech, at the 6th toast.—It was well conceived and happy—natural in all its aspects—a little flattering to the whole West; a little more so to Cincinnati in particular—and yet, perhaps, nothing short of the whole truth.—Mr. Webster has promised to furnish a sketch of it for publication, which we will publish:—

6. Our distinguished guest, the Hon. Daniel Webster—the profound expounder of the Constitution—the eloquent supporter of the Federal Union, and the uniform friend and advocate of the Western Country.

10. The Press—when conducted by learning and patriotism, a National blessing—but in its licentiousness, a curse to all mankind.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Daniel Webster. *The city of Cincinnati.*—A brilliant result of great natural advantages and natural beauty, united with individual enterprise and the influence of good government.

By Wm. H. Harrison. *Daniel Webster.*—The true representative of the character and manners of his country. Skilled in all the labor of a farmer, (his original profession,) he is able to instruct the Chief Justice of England in the principles of the Law which are common to both countries, and to compete with Lord Chancellor Brougham, or any other Lord, the palm of eloquence, and in explaining the principles of "Good old English Liberty."

By Marcus Smith. *The Constitution of the United States.* Ambiguous and obscure, only to the ambitious and corrupt; when assailed by such, may there ever be found among the people a DANIEL, *who can interpret the writing.*

Mr. Neville, the 1st Vice President, being called on for a toast said:

"In looking around the present scene, not the least imposing evidence of our rapid advancement, we are naturally led to call up our dormant sentiments of gratitude for those bold and chivalrous spirits whose judgment, bravery, and enterprise laid the foundation of our prosperity. Permit me to express my feelings, by selecting one name from the corps, as my offering, on the present occasion, one whose hospitality every stranger experienced; whose enterprize is identified with the history of the west; and whose liberality, with greater means, would have ranked him among the benefactors of mankind:—

"The memory of Gen. Wm. Lytle."

By Robert T. Lytle. The memory of General Presley Neville—The Soldier and the Pioneer, the Scholar and the Gentleman—His services for his country, his purse for the needy, and his house for the human family.

By Gen. King.—Domestic Manufactures.—Our Guest is an illustrious specimen; without protection, we can boldly offer him in competition with Europe.

By Paul Anderson. The Louisville and Portland Canal—The only obstruction to "*Uncle Sam*" in a 10,000 miles *inland* navigation. Let us have a free ticket so long as the Union is ours.

From the New York American.

SLAVERY.

The letter of Mr. Webster, in which, replying to an inquiry by Mr. Bolton of this city, he sets forth his views respecting both the disposition and the right of Congress, or of the Northern States, to interfere with the regulation of slavery or slave labor in the Southern States, must weigh more with all men who reason and think, and are honest to boot, than all the fanatical declamation of the few misguided men at the North, who insist upon the obligation, the wisdom and the safety of immediate emancipation; or than the artful and interested alarms affected by those Southern partisans, who, losing all hope of prevailing on the question of nullification, now seek to try a new issue on the subject of slavery. There is no where, in the non slave holding States, any body of men who believe that Congress can or should interfere authoritatively in urging even the gradual abolition of slavery. All that is pretended, or hoped, or aimed at, by the freemen of the North, is, that they may be permitted at such time and in such manner as shall be acceptable to the Southern States, to contribute towards the ransom of slaves, and consequently towards the remuneration of those, who in emancipating their slaves, would strip themselves of what constitutes the whole or the principal part of their wealth. At the North we do undoubtedly consider slavery as a curse, a blight; and a dishonor on our institutions; but we must take the evil with the good—holding ourselves ready always to do our part—whenever it can be done with justice to, and with the full consent of, our Southern associates—towards the extinction of the evil. Till then, we must not only bear—but what is ten fold more difficult, and therefore proportionably more meritorious—forbear—and seek to hasten the day of final emancipation—not by untimely zeal, which always puts eventual success at hazard—but by seeking to prove to those most immediately interested in the question, that success can be attained without injustice or injury to them, and with certain advantage and honor in the end to all sections of the country.

From the Savannah Republican.

Mr. John Bolton, who is well known to this community as a man of the most sterling integrity and the purest patriotism, and who has always continued to feel and to manifest the most lively interest in the welfare of Georgia, having seen the discussions going on in the Southern newspapers, felt desirous of ascertaining if there really was a just foundation for the accusations brought against the North. He accordingly addrssed a letter to the honorable Daniel Webster, who is recognized on all hands as the head of the Federal party* at the North, and whose opinions, therefore, may be fairly assumed to be those of the party at large.—The letter of Mr. Bolton will explain his patriotic motives in writing it. We take great pleasure in lying before our readers the answer of this distinguished Statesman. These letters have been obligingly furnished us by a friend.

* By "federal party" the Georgia editor means the opponents of Nullification.

Mr. Bolton to the Hon. Daniel Webster.

NEW YORK, MAY 16, 1833.

Hon. Daniel Webster:

DEAR SIR:—It cannot have escaped your observation, that warm discussions are now going on in many of the Southern papers, and much agitation is felt or feigned in a portion of the South, on the subject of slavery, and of imputed designs at the North against the security and value of that species of property.

I have been so long and closely connected with Georgia, that I am perhaps more watchful than most others in this quarter of such discussions as these, and having reason moreover to apprehend that at this particular juncture the tendency, if not the deliberate aim and purpose, is to excite universal uneasiness and distrust in the slave holding States, and by consequence to foment jealousies and heart burnings against the non slave holding States, which designing politicians may turn to mischievous account. I have felt desirous, since our conversation this morning, of obtaining an expression in writing of your views, as to the power of Congress on the subject of slaves and slavery, and also as to the existence of any wish or design on the part of Northern men, to interfere in any way with the security or regulation of that species of property.

My immediate object in thus seeking to obtain a written expression of your opinion on these subjects is, that I may communicate it to a distinguished friend of mine in Georgia, who shares in my solicitude in relation thereto, and through him to the public at large.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

JOHN BOLTON.

Mr. Webster's Answer to Mr. Bolton.

NEW YORK, May 17.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of last evening, requesting me to state my opinion of the powers of Congress on the subject of slaves and slavery; and of the existence of any wish or design on the part of Northern men, to interfere with the security or regulation of that species of property.

My sentiments on this subject, my dear sir, have been often publicly expressed; but I can have no objection to repeat the declaration of them, if it be thought by you that such declaration might, in the smallest degree, aid the friends of the Union and the Constitution in the South, in dispelling prejudices which are so industriously fostered, and in quieting agitations so unnecessarily kept alive.

In my opinion, the domestic slavery of the Southern States is a subject within the exclusive control of the States themselves; and this, I am sure, is the opinion of the whole North. Congress has no authority to interfere in the emancipation of Slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the States. This was so resolved by the House of Representatives, when Congress sat in this city, in 1790, on the report of a Committee, consisting almost entirely of Northern members; and I do not know an instance of the expression of a different opinion in either House of Congress since. I cannot say that particular individuals might not possibly be found who suppose that Congress may possess some power over the subject, but I do not know any such persons, and if there be any, I am sure there are few. The servitude of so great a portion of the population of the South is, undoubtedly, regarded at the North, as a great evil, moral and political; and the discussions upon it, which have recently taken place in the Legislatures of several of the slave holding States, have been read with very deep interest. But it is regarded, nevertheless, as an evil, the remedy of which lies with those Legislatures themselves, to be provided and applied according to *their* own sense of policy and duty. The imputations which you say, and say truly, are constantly made against the North, are, in my opinion, entirely destitute of any just foundation. I have endeavored to repel them, so far as has been in my power, on all proper occasions; and for a fuller expression of my own opinions, both on the power of Congress, and on the groundless charges against northern men, I beg leave to refer you to my remarks in the debate on Mr. Foot's Resolutions, in 1830.

I am, my dear Sir, with much true regard, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

TO JOHN BOLTON, Esq.

The New Tariff.—The Boston Commercial Gazette, in speaking of Mr. Clay's adjustment of the tariff question, says that it "has *given new life* to the manufacturing interest. Instead of being a death blow to the manufacturers, it has induced them to *enlarge their plans of operation* in every direction." If this be the fact, it is evident that Mr. Clay could not have foreseen the operations of his own bill, since he introduced it with reluctance, and merely as an alternative to the utter destruction of the manufacturing interest.—Nor could it have been understood by Messrs. Niles & Carey, who would not so violently have deprecated any measure tending to "give new life to the manufacturing intest.—*Balt. Gaz.*

☞ The "Boston Gazette" was, always, severely anti tariff. It is true, that, at present, many of the *old* manufacturing establishments are in full operation, and doing a fair business—but not many *new* ones are making, and we know that a large number of the manufacturers are looking to a stoppage of their wheels, at a future day—especially the makers of iron; unless in a greatly reduced price for wages. Present prospects may be changed. A thorough "reform" in England would do much to help us. If the working people there lived as ours do live, and, we hope, will always live, we should not feel alarmed at the idea of making liberal exchanges with them. But God forbid that the freemen of the United States shall be reduced to paupers, to uphold the *theory* of "free trade,"—which, when the term is used by Englishmen, as supported by their practice, is as superlatively *impudent* as scandalously *false*.—It is as if *Nell Gwynn*, of the 2d Charles, or *Mother Jordan*, of the present 4th William, of England (fruitful mothers of dukes and other lords—"Corinthian capitals of society!") had lectured boarding school misses, not yet in their teens, on the beauties of chastity!—*Niles.*

Artificial Flowers.—A lady in France has introduced an ingenious method of making beautiful artificial flowers by arranging insects of various colors on paper! She makes use of several kinds of flies, cantharides, and an immense variety of bugs and beetles. Some bouquets which she has made, have been seldom equalled in the brilliancy of their hues. It is well known that many insects wear garments of a changeable color. The property is also transferred to the flowers.—*Lowell Journal.*

From the Encyclopædia Americana.

LEE,

Henry, general, a distinguished officer of the revolution, was born in the colony of Virginia, Jan. 29, 1756, of a highly distinguished family. He received the rudiments of his education from a private tutor, and was then sent to Princeton college, where he was graduated in the 18th year of his age. In 1774, soon after his return home, he was intrusted with the management of all the private concerns of his father, whilst the latter was engaged in negotiating a treaty with some Indian tribes on behalf of the colony, and, in the execution of this charge, he displayed a degree of prudence, industry, and ability beyond his years. In 1776, he was appointed a captain of one of the six companies of cavalry, raised by Virginia, after she had thrown off the authority of the mother country. About this time, the large armies sent by Great Britain into America rendered it indispensable that every possible reinforcement should be sent to general Washington, and, in consequence, those companies were incorporated into one regiment, under the command of lieutenant colonel Bland, and offered by Virginia to congress. Their services were accepted, and, in September, 1777, they joined the main army of the provincials. Young Lee was thus afforded an opportunity of winning distinction, which he quickly did. He maintained a strict system of discipline, and was extremely careful of his men and horses, by which he was enabled to move with celerity, and strike the enemy by surprise, with certainty and success. He particularly attracted the notice of Washington, who, at the battle of Germantown, selected him, with his company, to attend as his body guard. In January, 1788, the enemy formed a plan to capture him. Two hundred of their cavalry succeeded in approaching his quarters, a stone house, unperceived, at a time when his troopers were dispersed in search of forage. There were only ten men with him, most of them officers; but, with these, he defended the house obstinately, and the assailants were constrained to retreat. In consequence of this and other exploits, he was, shortly afterwards, promoted by congress to the rank of major, with the command of a separate corps of cavalry, consisting of three companies, to which both cavalry and infantry were subsequently added. In 1780, he was sent, with his legion, to the army of the south, under general Greene, having been previously raised to a lieutenant colonelcy, and continued with it until the end of the war. In the famous retreat of Greene, before Cornwallis, into Virginia, Lee's legion formed the rear guard of the American army, and repelled every attempt of the enemy to impede its march. After Greene had effected his retreat to a place of safety, he sent Lee and colonel Pickens into North Carolina, to watch and interrupt the movements of Cornwallis, intending to return himself into that state, and bring the British general to battle. While the two colonels were marching to surprise Tarleton, Lee fell in with a couple of messengers sent to this British officer from colonel Pyle, the commander of a body of 400 American royalists. The messengers mistook Lee for Tarleton, as the accoutrements of his troopers were similar to those of the British officer, and communicated to him full information concerning Pyle's movements. Availing himself of the mistake, Lee personated Tarleton, and sent one of the messengers to Pyle, with directions for him to take post at a certain station, where he and Pickens soon after came up with him, and dispersed his force. At the battle of Guilford court house, which happened soon afterwards, Lee eminently distinguished himself. He was placed, with his legion, on the left of the front line of Greene's army, and, although the North Carolina militia, the principal force attached to their position, abandoned them at the very commencement of the action, they yet contrived to keep the enemy at bay, until the order to retreat was given by the American general. Previous to the battle in the morning, Lee encountered the cavalry of Tarleton, and drove them back with considerable loss. During the interval between this battle and that of Camden, in which Greene was worsted by lord Rawdon, Lee took several forts. After the latter engagement, he was sent to aid Pickens in the capture of Augusta, in Georgia, and, in his way thither, surprised and took fort Godolphin, in which there was a valuable deposit of the enemy's military stores. On his junction with Pickens, they immediately invested fort Cornwallis, on which the fate of Augusta depended, and soon forced it to surrender. Its commander was colonel Brown, who was particularly obnoxious to the Americans; and his life would have been a sacrifice to their hatred, had it not been for the precautions of colonel Lee. He then returned, with his prisoners, to the army of Greene, who was, at that time, besieging the fortress of Ninety Six. In that siege Lee had a conspicuous share, and, in the attempt made to take the place by storm, he was charged with the attack in one quarter. He was completely successful; but, the other assault having been less fortunate, the siege was raised. In the action which, a short time subsequently, occurred at Eutaw springs, Lee was also conspicuous, acting at the head of his infantry. By opportunely dismounting his cavalry, he greatly contributed to the enemy's defeat. In the ensuing month of October, he was sent by Greene on a special mission to the commander in chief, then employed in the siege of Yorktown, for the purpose of requesting him to prevail on the count de Grasse to afford naval assistance, to enable Greene to lay siege to and take Charleston, with the British army, in the south. He arrived at Yorktown about the time of the surrender of Cornwallis, and, after executing his commission, returned to Greene. Near the end of the war, he married. In the fall of 1786, he was appointed a delegate to congress from the state of Virginia, in which station he remained until the present constitution of the U. States was carried into operation. In the interim, he was elected a member of the convention of Virginia, which met in June, 1788, and ratified that constitution, of which instrument he was a strenuous and eloquent advocate. He was afterwards chosen a member of the house of delegates of his native state. In 1792, he retired from his seat in the assembly, on being raised to the chair of governor, which he filled for three successive years. In the last of them, he was named by president Washington to command the forces which he was constrained to send into the western counties of Pennsylvania, in order to quell the disturbances by which they were agitated. He performed this duty in the most satisfactory manner. In 1799, he was again chosen a member of congress, and, while there, in the same year, he was selected to pronounce a funeral eulogium upon Washington. He retained his seat until the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the chief magistracy of the Union, when he retired into private life, after which he never held any conspicuous office. The latter years of his life were distressed by pecuniary embarrassments, occasioned, in a measure, by his generous hospitality. It was while he was confined, in 1809, within the bounds of Spottsylvania county, on account of pecuniary obligations, that he prepared for publication his excellent memoirs of the southern campaigns, in which he bore so conspicuous a part—a work which, if not remarkable for great polish of style, is entitled, from its bold, manly, and sincere tone, as well as the power of the descriptions, and the interest of the information, to rank with the best works relating to the revolutionary war.—General Lee happened to be in Baltimore, in 1814, when the printing office of an obnoxious paper was threatened by the populace. He was induced, by personal friendship, to take part in the defence of the house. In the dreadful attack which was made on the Baltimore jail, to which the party of defenders were carried for safety, he was severely wounded. His health decayed in consequence, and he repaired to the West Indies, hoping to stop the ravages of disease. In 1815, he returned to the U. States, and died, March 25, of that year, on Cumberland island, near St. Mary's, Georgia.

From the National Gazette.

It has been said of the French that they could tolerate no king but *on horseback; un roi a cheval.* The million, in every country, have a decided preference for the Centaur tribe of chiefs. Military exploits and reputation, and equestrian majesty, witch the world. We, ourselves, when we saw President Jackson mounted and descending Chesnut street from the State House, were witched with "his noble horsemanship," and his hoary head bare to the multitude and the sun. We cite *ourselves*, because having been greatly dissatisfied with him as President, we were among the least likely to fall under the common spell. Mr. Monroe, who was deemed the most popular President since Washington, entered Philadelphia, on his grand progress, wearing what was called his little "revolutionary cocked hat;" that which he bore in the battle of Trenton, wherein he was wounded. He relied more, probably, on his modicum of revolutionary and martial service, than his long and high political career, and the good will which, as President, he had conciliated from all political parties. He thought it, at least, quite expedient to remind even our Quaker city, that he had been a soldier, and could back a charger in a knightly style. We cannot say for what reason—whether because these circumstances were forgotten, or simply he had ceased to be President—but certain it is, and of our direct knowledge, that when, after his retirement from office, he came to Philadelphia, he excited no sensation whatever; no crowds attended his footsteps, or besieged his door in the hotel; it was not difficult, as we experienced, to have a tete a tete with him any where with scarcely any interruption.

The public civic merits of J. Q. Adams; his extraordinary *intellectual* powers and attainments; the consideration which he obtained by them abroad; the high diplomatic functions which he so long ably and usefully discharged; his faithful co-operation, as Secretary of State, for eight years, with the "Republican" President Monroe; the unexceptionableness of his whole private life, and the acknowledged warmth of his patriotism, would seem, all, to have entitled him to as brilliant and eager a reception wherever he appeared after he became Chief Magistrate, as would be given to any other, except a Washington. But no military reminiscences or prestiges were connected with his history, he was not *un roi a cheval:* though his person was as little known to the mass of citizens, as that of General Jackson, he was not paraded through the streets as a grand pageant, or treated with a full triumph, like a Roman conqueror. The honors paid to him were quiet, modest, comparatively meagre. The simplicity of his character and habits demanded, indeed, no more than he received on the first occasion; perhaps the spirit of rigid republicanism would have suffered no more on either side. Allowance is to be made, however, for popular excitement under republican institutions. If President Jackson had shown himself in full uniform, the public sensation would have been more vivid;—the acclaim of the innumerable spectators louder and longer. Credit is due to him for not having done so. We should not have blamed him for it, though we have always felt a degree of contempt when we have read of a King of England, who had never seen any military service whatever, going forth proudly in the array of a generallissimo with military orders and suite.

Emigration to Canada.—The Canadian Literary Journal contains some curious statements respecting the character and extent of the recent emigration from Europe to the Canadas. Prior to the year 1830, the number of emigrants was comparatively small, and they were almost exclusively laboring men, wholly destitute of pecuniary resources, who came out for the purpose of procuring the means of subsistence. Within the last 3 years, the number of the emigrants has been three or four times as great as the average of several years preceding, and a large portion of them have been farmers of considerable property, professional men, and retired officers of the army and navy.

The value of real estate in the Provinces, says the Journal, has been every where materially increased, and that of wild lands in Upper Canada has been more than doubled. The number of emigrants, in 1829, was 15,945; in 1830, 28,000; in 1831, 50,254; and in 1832, 51,746. Of this number, 19,830 were males, 17,052 females, and 14,864 children under fourteen years of age. All of them were voluntary emigrants, excepting about 5000, who received parochial aid. Thirty five thousand went to Upper Canada, ten thousand remained in Lower Canada, 2,350 died of cholera, 850 returned to their own country, and 3,316 went to the United States.

During the last four years, the increase of emigration from England has been five fold, from Ireland three fold, and from Scotland two fold; and the emigration from England, in 1832 was greater by 70 per cent. than that of the preceding year, while the emigration from Ireland in the same period was diminished by 15 per cent. Four years ago, the emigrants from England came principally from the northern counties; they now come chiefly from the southern. The professional men who came out during the last year, have established themselves in the towns and villages of Upper Canada; the officers have obtained, and in general settled upon, the lands to which they are entitled for their services; and the agricultural emigrants have purchased cultivated farms in different parts of that province. The laboring class have been settled on the wild lands belonging to the crown, a large portion of which are in the district of Newcastle. It was in this district, that the first experiment was made of settling indigent emigrants upon these lands; and though various difficulties have been encountered, the Journal declares that it has proved eminently successful; the population of this district having increased since the year 1817, from 4000 to 30,000.

The observations which follow, from the Albany Daily Advertiser, are just and philosophical.

"A HINT FOR HISTORIANS.—It is well for the character of our country, that *one circumstance* has occurred, during the recent visit of the President to the Northern States. We mean the journey of Black Hawk to his native forests. This Chief owes his rank to his bravery in battle. For this he was unexpectedly raised to be the head of his nation, and in this he resembles our popular Chief Magistrate. For the success of his policy hitherto he has been indebted to the Prophet who accompanies him. This crafty and successful politician, it is said, has the ear of Black Hawk, and is "the power behind the" wigwam. We might trace another resemblance here, but our object is to call to the notice of our readers, a consoling fact, which will not be without its due influence upon the opinions of posterity, in relation to the character of our country. Had not the tour of Black Hawk coincided in a most singular manner with that of the President, it might be supposed that the Americans had become a nation of sycophants, and office hunters. We should have heard of personal devotion that the followers of Cæsar never displayed. The crowds of starers, the loud huzzas, the minuteness of anecdote, the risk even of life to catch a look of the great man of the day, would have furnished in their relation but a poor commentary upon the boasted independence of the countrymen of Franklin.

General Washington, with all his acknowledged worth, he, whom millions hailed as their deliverer, he, whom time serving adherents never approached without awe, never created a tenth of the extravagant excitement in our towns and cities which has been excited during the progress of Jackson. Nor as much either as the Warrior Black Hawk!!

And here lies the fact which history will notice, and which partisan presses are slow to admit, viz., that curiosity, and the love of novelty, have impelled the same masses, with equal zeal, to crowd around the red Chieftain of the forest, and the gallant defender of New Orleans.

Black Hawk has given audiences, harangued mobs from balconies, held levees, visited the theatres, been present at the ascent of Balloons, and even received the salutations of *ladies!* In all these particulars he has rivalled the President himself. Had not this test of public sentiment occurred, we should never have known the end of the inferences that would have been drawn by the logicians of "seven principles."

Gen. Jackson, as well as the people, might have been misled in an estimate of the national character. Now, a due proportion of the eagerness of the public will be set down, as it safely may be, to the curiosity which belongs to the American disposition. We do not wish to detract from the popularity of General Jackson, nor to depreciate the devotion of those who, at present, are Viceroys *over him*, no matter how strange, or how inconsistent, are their present, with their late conduct and opinions, with their recorded denunciations of the Albany Argus and Richmond Enquirer: let it be known that these men have applauded their idol "to the echo which applauds itself." The warriors of Black Hawk, no doubt, have been influenced by similar zeal, and have thought it, at least for them, "sufficient honor to have served under such a chief." But history will detect that trait in the character of the times, which rejoiced in sight seeing, balloon ascendings, Chiefs in the ascendant and in the wane,

"Guns, drums, trumpets, blunderbusses, thunder."

British Benevolence.—We gather from the recent annual reports, that the receipts of several of the principal benevolent societies which met in London last month for the past year has been as follows:

British & Foreign Bible Society,		$330,000
London Missionary,	do	150,000
London Hibernian,	do	50,000
Religious Tract,	do	200,000
Church Missionary,	do	197,000
British & Foreign School,	do	13,000
		$930,000

Besides these are the Home Missionary, Jews, Seamen's Friend, Prison Discipline, Naval and Military Bible, and numerous other Societies, of which the Wesleyan Gospel Society has had an income of nearly $200,000, and the Christian Knowledge Society of half as much more. The total income of all the principal British religious charitable societies in 1827–8, we find, was nearly $20,000,000; and we suppose them to be at this time rather increased than diminished. The proportion of the income is about as four to one to the income of all other similar Societies in the Protestant world put together. When we speak, then, of the luxury, corruption and crime of our mother country, let us remember to her honor at least, the perennial and perpetual out-gushing from the opulence which had begun to make her, even in Shakspeare's day—

That precious stone set in the silver sea.

—*Bost. Journal.*

Royal Institution.—Mr. Faraday read a lecture on Mr. Brunel's new mode of constructing arches. Mr. Brunel lately raised an experimental structure at Rotherhithe, consisting of a pier and two semi-arches, one on each side. One of these is the half of an arch 100 ft. span; the other the half of an arch 80 ft. The portion of a bridge which is thus formed is 4 ft. 6 in. in width and 95 feet in length, it weighs about 105 tons, is loaded at the shorter end with 11½ tons of iron, to keep it in equipoise: it is built of brick and Roman cement, and stands upon no other support than the pier; nor was any other centering used in its constructton than two or three small boards, which hung from the structure itself. These extraordinary results arise from the use of ties in the upper courses of brick-work, of which the bridge consists. The ties are of hoop iron, about three quarters of an inch wide and one fifth thick; these are here and there embedded horizontally in the cement, making the joints and trussing, as it were, the bridge, and preventing the projecting arms, constituted by the semi arches, from falling. They support the arches in a manner equivalent to that of the powerful and costly centering usually referred to in the construction of large arches. Mr. Faraday explained these points, and the manner in which the practical details were carried on, by reference to experimental details, drawings, and a model, upon a large scale, of a proposed bridge over the river Thames. The anticipated advantages of the mode are, the use of cheaper materials than stone—of substances lighter, not only in their specific weight, but because of the smaller quantity required—diminution of the workmanship, and consequently, of expense—less costly foundations and centerings—avoidance of settlements—and non interference with the river beneath. The value of the Roman cement in the proposed mode of construction, its hardness, its adhesion to iron, wood, or even hempen ties, were stated, and illustrated by many trials: and important numerical results were given upon these and correlative points.—*Late British Publication.*

Experiments are in progress at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, for testing the tenacity of iron. They were instituted by a resolution of Congress, and are made under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Johnson superintends them. The immediate object of the experiments was the increase of safety and certainty in the construction of steam boilers, the frequent bursting of which on the western waters had occasioned so many disasters. The Pennsylvanian gives some of the results. The machinery with which they were made is said to be better than any ever tried in Europe, and it is so contrived as to be used at any temperature of the metals, from 0 to 500 degrees of Fahrenheit.

It was found that, up to 450 degrees, the tenacity of good iron increases in a direct ratio with the heat applied. This is contrary to the popular opinion. One bar of Tennessee iron, manufactured at the Cumberland Iron Works, below Nashville, was submitted to both cold and hot process, and showed, as the temperature varied, a tenacity ranging from 59,000 to 64,000 lbs. the square inch. The best Pennsylvania and Tennessee iron exhibited nearly the same qualities. Connecticut iron is also remarkable for tenacity. That of New York had not been tried.

The Pennsylvanian adds one remarkable general result, which we quote as a matter of public congratulation. It is this:—"The most ordinary American iron is equal to the best British—and the best American is equal and frequently superior to the best Swedish and Russian that can be imported." A report of all these experiments and results is to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, and laid before Congress.—*Balt. Amer.*

NEW BRIGHTON

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Under the superintendence of M. T. C. Gould,

LATE OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber, in compliance with his former notice, has now the pleasure of announcing, to the inhabitants of Beaver and the neighboring counties, that his contemplated *Institution* will be opened on Monday, the 3d of June inst.—where young ladies will be thoroughly taught in all the useful branches of modern female education, and in such of the higher and ornamental departments of science, literature, and the arts, as are usually acquired in the best institutions of the Atlantic states. In addition to this, an untiring attention will be paid to the manners, morals, health, and personal comfort of all committed to his care.

The location of this establishment is pleasant, the air salubrious, the scenery delightfully picturesque and imposing, the buildings light and airy, and charges low, viz: from $100 to $150 per annum, including every expense, except for books and stationery.

For board, washing, and instruction in the common branches of an English education, such as Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Moral Philosophy, &c. (with plain Sewing, if required,) per year, $100

Those who are not boarders, and who reside in the vicinity of the school, will be charged for the same kind of instruction, per quarter, 5

Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, and higher branches of the Mathematics, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. 4

Composition, with the elementary principles and rules of Rhetoric, Logic, &c. 4

Chemistry, Botany, Geology, &c. 4

French, Spanish, or Italian, 5

Music, with the use of Instruments, 8

Drawing, Painting, and the various ornamental branches of Needlework, &c. 4

Painting on Velvet, &c. with Theorems, 3

A full course of instruction in ornamental Gilding, Bronzing, Silvering, &c. after the Chinese method, on glass, wood, paper, metal, or other substances, 10

A complete course of practical instruction in Stenography, Mnemonics, Common Placing, Book Keeping, &c. 10

Callisthenics will be taught and practiced, so far as considered necessary for amusement, health, or the graceful developement of faculties or form.

Agreeable to the custom of other schools in the country, boarders will be expected to provide, their own bed, bedding, towels, knife, fork, spoons &c. or to pay in lieu thereof, $1 per quarter.—Further particulars respecting the establishment, together with testimonials from the highest and most satisfactory authorities, will be shown to those who may honor the subscriber with a call.

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

June 4, 1833.

20 BOXES Y. H. TEA;
20 do. LEMONS;
Just received and for sale by
JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
July 2, 1833.

PITTSBURGH WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected, Weekly, for the Pittsburgh Gazette—Friday, July 5, 1833.

ARTICLES.	D.	C.	D.	C.
ALE.				
ALUM.—Per bbl.	6	00	0	00
Per lb.		05½	0	6
ASHES.				
Pot, per lb.		4½	0	4½
Pearl do		4½	0	5
Scorched Salts		3½	0	4
Black Salts,	2	75	3	00
APPLES.				
Per barrel	1	50	2	00
AXES.				
Pitts. bl'ck. pr doz.	14	00	16	00
Cast steel do	16	00	18	00
Mann's do	18	00	0	00
BACON.				
Hog, round		04½	0	05¼
Hams, covered		8½	0	09
do uncovered		7	0	08
BEER.				
Pittsb. per bbl.	3	00	0	00
BEES WAX.				
Clear, per lb		17	0	18
BOTTLES.				
Castor oil, per gr.	8	00	0	00
Claret do	8	50	10	00
Wine, black	15	00	0	00
Potter, green	8	00	9	00
do black	12	00	0	00
Pint do per doz.	0	62½	0	00
Quart do	0	87½	0	00
½ gallon, do	1	25	0	00
Gallon do	2	25	0	00
BUTTER.				
Fresh in Market lb.		12½	0	15
do in kegs, do		6	0	7
Roll in bbls.		8	0	09
CANDLES.				
Dip'd tallow per lb		10		0
Mould do.		12½	0	0
Sperm do		37½	0	40
CHEESE.				
West. Res. per lb		06½	0	7
Eastern		12½	0	0
Pine Apple		12½	0	0
CHAINS.				
Halter, per doz.	6	00	7	00
Trace	10	00	12	50
Log, per lb		10	0	12
Chain Cables		11½		12½
COFFEE.				
Java, per lb.		16	0	17
St. Domingo		13	0	13½
Rio		14	0	14½
Havana Coffee		13½	0	14
COAL—Deliv. bush.		3½	0	4
CORDAGE.				
Ky. Hemp, pr lb.		8	0	00
Best white Rope		12	0	00
Common do.		09	0	00
Best tarred		11	0	00
Common do		10	0	11
16 yd bed cords dz.	1	62½	0	00
18¼ do do	1	87½	0	00
24 do do	2	50	0	00
37 do do	3	75	0	00
40 do do	4	50	0	00
Bed lacings 15 yds long, per doz	1	25	0	00
Plough lines, 10 yds long. pr doz	1	00	0	00
Manilla rope. lb.	0	19	0	20
Do bed cords 10 yds long pr doz	1	50	0	00
Do 16 yds long	2	50	0	00
Do 20 do	3	00	0	00
Do 30 do	4	50	0	00
Hemp packing yarn, per lb	0	10	0	0
COTTON.				
Miss. & Louis. pr lb	11		0	12
Tenn. & Alabam. do.	9		0	10
COOKING STOVES.				
Peterson's Patent—				
No. 1,	155	00	0	00
No. 2,	140	00	0	00
No. 3,	65	00	0	00
No. 4,	40	00	0	00
			0	00
COPPER.				
Braziers, lb.		32	0	00
Sheathing		28	0	00
CORKS.				
Per gross		50	0	60
CRACKERS.				
Water (Davis) bbl	4	75	00	00
Butter do	4	75		00
DYE STUFFS.				
Log'd & Fust. pr lb		2	0	02½
Do chipped		3	0	03½
Nicaragua, in sticks		5	0	00
Camwood, ground		8	0	00
Madder, best ground		20	0	22
Indigo Span. Flot.	1	25	1	40
FEATHERS.				
Kentucky live,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the National Gazette.

The recent advices from France leave us still in doubt with regard to the settlement of the Belgic and Turkish questions. We have seen private letters from Paris, wherein it is stated that a rupture between Russia on the one part, and France and Great Britain on the other, was expected as the certain consequence of the co-operation of the Russians and Turks, supposing the hostile advance of the Egyptian army. It was deemed nearly certain, also, that Austria, Prussia, and Holland would league with Russia. War, however, has been so often predicted, and so constantly averted, that it seems now to be in itself highly improbable, whatever the aspect of the political horizon.

Among the vicissitudes of politics, there have been few more remarkable than the present *fraternal* relations between the Russian and Ottoman governments. The St. Petersburgh official journal recites the proofs which His Majesty the Emperor is giving of his tender solicitude for the Ottoman Porte. Each has despatched to the other an extraordinary envoy of the highest rank, the one to express that solicitude, the other to declare his lively gratitude and implicit reliance.

Further extracts from Paris Papers to the 20th May, received at New York.

ENGLAND.

The period for resuming in Parliament the subject of negro emancipation, had not arrived; but the representatives of the West India Trade convened on the 16th, and deliberated on the measures requisite to be taken to defeat the measure proposed by the Ministers.

Mr. Cutler Ferguson gave notice, in the House of Commons, that on the 13th of June he should offer a motion calling the attention of that body to the situation of Poland, and the engagements entered into by the treaty of Vienna, in relation to that country.

Sir Stratford Canning is reported to have been wholly unsuccessful with the Spanish Cabinet, and is on the point of returning home.

The London Globe and Traveller, of the 18th, says:—"The communication yesterday received from Holland, has not been made public yet; but we have every reason to believe that a Convention for the settlement of affairs is either solicited or assented to, at the Hague; and that meantime, and until the conclusion of a definitive treaty, an armistice and the free navigation of the Scheldt are conceded." If this be accurate, an important step is made towards the adjustment of the Belgian question.

LONDON, 17th May.—Yesterday, Mr. Cobbett made a motion in the House of Commons, that the name of Sir Robert Peel should be stricken from the list of members of the privy council, in consequence of his being the author of the bill restricting the issue of bank notes to the sum of five pounds. There were but four votes in its favor, and 278 against it.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 21st May.—The Quotidienne of yesterday has been seized, in consequences of the publication of a letter from M. de Kergolay to the Minister of the Interior, and in which the ex peer speaks of the accouchement at Blaye as falsehood.

It is not true that a duel has been fought in London between the Duke of Orleans and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The Duke of Orleans having made use of language at a ball, which being repeated to Prince Bonaparte, was thought offensive by him, the latter demanded satisfaction. Colonel Marbot having replied, on the part of the Duke, that being heir presumptive to the throne of France, he had more to risk in a duel than the exiles of the imperial family, it became a personal affair between M. Achille Murat and the Colonel, who, by the by, is one of the individuals remembered by Bonaparte in his will, and who, after the death of the Emperor, received, through the liberality of the great man, 100,000 francs. No meeting has as yet taken place between Messrs. Marbot and Murat, though, at the departure of the post, matters were fast approaching to an appeal to arms.

PORTUGAL.

The intelligence from the seat of contention—for it is too inactive to receive the term of war—is unimportant. The squadron of Sartorius was still at anchor in the beginning of May, near the Bayonne Islands. The Admiral had obtained a part of his arrears, but the sailors were discontented.—The Lisbon Gazette, of the 2d May, states that two schooners, laden with provisions for Don Pedro's army, were sunk by the Miguelite batteries on the north side of the Douro, as they were attempting to enter the port.

TURKEY.

PARIS, May 17.—The news from Alexandria received to day, via Toulon, gives reason to believe that the affairs of the East are actually settled.

The brig Fleeche, commanded by M. Pelion, left Alexandria on the 18th of April. M. Meinault, Consul General of France at that port, despatched M. Chardin, his first Secretary, with very important and urgent communications which he was charged to deliver to the Government.

These despatches bring intelligence of the *signing of the Treaty of Peace between Ibrahim Pacha and the Sultan.* An express sent by Ibrahim Pacha, and another by Admiral Roussin, arrived at Alexandria about the same time. The French and foreign legations immediately assembled at M. Minault's. Soon after, this news was circulated through the whole city. The Governor of Alexandria had already received orders to discharge the artillery in token of rejoicing. All the French and foreign ships of war fired a salute of 21 guns, and were dressed out with flags. The city was illuminated in the evening, and a brilliant ball was given by the Consul General of France, to which all the authorities were invited. M. Chardin is the bearer of the Treaty of Peace.

It seems almost impossible that news received in so direct a manner, and with so many particulars, should be false, yet such appears to be the fact. A Paris date of the 18th, says, "The reserve which the government maintains in regard to this news, affords ground of suspicion in regard to its correctness. Besides, it is impossible that the treaty should have been signed on the 9th at Kintahia, and yet not have been known at Constantinople on the 28th. The news therefore is premature. Yesterday and to day, direct intelligence from Constantinople has been anxiously awaited: but none has arrived. The courier may bring us news of the Treaty, and probably of the ratifications."

Four Days Later.—Our news schooner Journal of Commerce, is just up from the ship Fredonia, Capt. Page, bringing us Havre dates to May 21st, and Paris to the 20th, both inclusive. This boat obtained all the newspapers on board. We have only time to make the following extracts:

Constantinople, April 25th.—(By an extraordinary conveyance.)—Ibrahim still insisting that the district of Adana shall be ceded to him, and the Porte refusing to yield the point, the hope which had been entertained, after the return of M. Varennes from Kintaia, and the publication of the manifesto ceding the Pachalics of Syria to the Viceroy of Egypt, that the Turco Egyptian affair would be amicably settled, is unfortunately disappointed: for Ibrahim has suspended the retreat of his troops.

On the 13th, the 3d division of the Russian fleet, consisting of one three decker, and two two deckers, entered the Bay of Benjukdere together with a number of transports having on board the second corps of auxiliary troops, 5000 strong. These troops are going to fix their camp on the heights of the Asiatic shore, opposite Bujukdere.

LONDON, May 18.—It is said that the last communications from Holland indicate an approach towards a satisfactory arrangement.

It is stated that the squadron of Sartorius was still at anchor in the beginning of the month, near the Bayonne Islands, Sartorius having received a part of his arrears, but the sailors being yet discontented.

A great assembly is to be convened on the 20th in the neighborhood of Birmingham, like that of last year, called by M. Attwood. His address to the people begins thus:—

"My dear friends and compatriots,—The Ministers whom we have brought to power upon the shoulders of the people, have betrayed their trust."
—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SIR—As the friend of your country and religion, I ask a place in your interesting journal, for the following hasty remarks.

"'Tis senseless ignorance that soothes his pride,
"And makes him mock at all the world beside."

The Press! With what wonder and admiration is not the mind filled at the very name! In it is associated all that is lovely, interesting, and sublime—or else all that is hideous and demoralizing—the sturdy sentinel of liberty and law, or their base assassin—the talisman of civilization—the benefactor of mankind.—This mighty engine wants but a conductor to assume either of these characters. When it is conducted by the good and enlightened, itdispels ignorance and delusion—points out to men their rights, and proper position in the scale of being—of slaves makes freemen, and casts down, by their indignant frown, the wily demagogue and haughty tyrant. With what astonishing rapidity it can lay before all, the wonders of Philosophy, the beauties of Ethics, and the glories of Religion!

But when this potent power falls into the hands of bad men—and how often is this the case!—dreadful, i ideed, may be, and has been its effects. Errors can be dressed up in all the glowing colors of truth—the foundation of morals can be sapped—confidence between man and man destroyed—chastity in woman be held up as a foolish vision of the mind—Religion be declared to be all a farce—its votaries, all fools or dupes—and its teachers all scoundrels. It may declare all these things—nay, it has declared them, and more: it has been made to say, "*there is no God.*"

These reflections occurred to my mind, on reading (in the American Manufacturer of the 15th and 22d of June) false, malicious, and disgraceful notices in reference to the day set apart—and to the honor of the citizens be it said, kept with but few exceptions—for prayer to the Father of Mercies, that he would, through his benign goodness, avert or mitigate the evils which seemed to threaten us.

To those who may not have an opportunity of seeing that receptacle of slander—that tissue of falsehoods—that reviler of all that is good—it may not be amiss, before we notice the articles referred to, to state a few things in reference to it.—Its publication was commenced by W. B. Conway in (we think) 1830. On its first appearance, it bore (to my mind) the impress of falsehood, and recklessness has marked its course ever since.—It has always seized, with a hellish avidity, every opportunity to assail Temperance Societies, Missionary labors, and all the benevolent efforts of the day.—Its *former* editor possessed *genius* without *principle*—its *present, neither.*

We are well persuaded that nothing we or any one else would be able to offer, in the way of argument, would have any effect in convincing him of error, or of staying his attacks upon the good. He is too closely "wedded to his idol"—Frances Wright—in that respect, therefore, we "will let him alone." The only thing we shall undertake, will be to place him, in connection with his principles, before the public, in something like their true light.

In his paper, of the 15th of June, among other things in character, we find the following sentence—"Religious devotion—we say it is particularly ridiculous—and not more ridiculous than injurious."—[In reference to the Cholera.]

Reader, what do you think of the man who will publish such a sentiment *in a Christian land*—that will thus insult almost a whole community, by an expression worthy any of the apostles of Infidelity—even the villain Marat.

In his paper of the 22d, in speaking of those who attended church, on Fast day, he says they might be divided into two classes—"The cunning, but servile sycophant of popularity, and the simple dupes who swallow all, for orthodoxy, which their preachers and leaders tell them."—"What art thou! some *angel*—some *devil*"—that thus thou pretendest to dive into the hearts of men, and reveal their thoughts and intentions—or, art thou not, rather, *a "lying spirit"* and knowing thyself to be such, art inclined to make and judge all others like thyself?

And again, in his endeavors to show the evils of the Fast day, he says—"every livery stable horse was engaged for the whole day."—Why did he not go on and inform the public of another fact—that it would be as difficult to find a horse on *Sunday*, as it was on Fast day; and that the persons who enjoyed themselves "in a manner bordering on dissipation," on Fast day, are the same set of people who enjoy themselves in the same way on *Sunday—of which set he is one.*—Yes, the same set of men who treated with contempt the Fast day, treat with contempt *Sunday*, and sneer at those who are *silly* enough to go to church.—If one day, set apart for religious devotion, be bad, then *all* days set apart for the same purpose are injurious—therefore, we should have no *Sunday.* And if *idle* days have so injurious an effect as this man says they have, then there should be no such day as the 4th of July. Good men, who cherish a grateful remembrance of the glorious deeds of 1776, should not assemble, nor from the fullness of their hearts manifest respect for the great and good men who accomplished them—nor should religious men meet to offer up their prayers to the Deity for their continuance; [this being foolishness]—nay, these things are wrong—and why?—Because those who have no feelings of patriotism—no sense of shame—wretches who disgrace the forms which they bear, choose to get drunk, and injure themselves.—If good men keep any particular day, and, on that day, bad men choose to harm themselves or others, good men should not do good, in order that bad men may not have an opportunity of doing harm! Glorious doctrine! worthy the deep penetration of the editor of the Manufacturer!

He says—"we, in common with the public, deem the idea of averting the cholera, by fasting and prayer, ridiculous."—Would any man, but one determined to tell a falsehood, make such an assertion!—for making allowances for *hypocrites*, and *such men as he is*, do not the crowds who engaged in the religious exercises of that day, triumphantly point him out to be a *base liar?*

Convince a Christian that his God neither hears nor heeds his prayers, and you take from him the very essence of his religion—without which it were worse than an idle dream.—This man pretends to be the advocate of Liberty and Law; and yet he is endeavoring to rob the Christian of his hope, and the citizen of his protection, by taking from them the foundation of both—*Christianity.*

Where will be the binding force of an oath, if the dread of punishment for swearing falsely, be taken away. If the Bible is but the invention of Priests, as this man has on more than one occasion publicly asserted, what human power is there to constrain a villain to tell the truth, in a court of justice. That the Deity—IF THERE IS ONE—takes no notice of the actions of men; for it must be plain to the most common capacity, that if the Deity disregards the prayers of his creatures, he does also disregard all their actions; and therefore, the villain, freed from all restraint of conscience, will feel himself at liberty to do any act which may suit his mind, and give any testimony which it might be his interest to give: from this it would follow that there would be no protection of person or property—all the concerns of life would be merged in one awful chaos. Then would Infidelity shine forth again in noonday splendor—then would men be led to descend from high and holy actions—from the efforts to secure, and the contemplation of, "another, and a better world," to the groveling dreams of earth—to be participators in scenes similar to those which have been enacted in Paris, the like of which are not to be found elsewhere in the records of the whole earth.—Then would this editor be prepared to be a right hand man to some villain or assassin, such as Robespierre; and Danton or Marat like, assist him in taking a blasphemous sacrament before the shrine of a *harlot.* Paris, during the reign of terror, exhibited the practical effects of infidelity—we think it an instructive lesson for mankind—one which every child in this wide republic should be taught—as it shows directly the awful state society would be in, but for the binding and controling influence of Christianity.

**In the commencement of the Revolution, [French] the Assembly appointed a Committee to inquire whether there were, or ought to be a God? and the Committee reported that there could be no liberty on earth, while there was a God in Heaven; and that death was an eternal sleep.—The Assembly adopted the Report—blotted out the Sabbath—burned the Bible—and ordered the worship of the Goddess of Liberty." This is a matter of history, and what an important lesson does the sequel teach us!

There is one thing, in reference to this paper, that is much to be regretted—the person who established that Journal was a supposed Catholic; in consequence of this, his paper was largely supported by that respectable portion of our citizens—the present editor was supposed to be a Catholic also; but instead of upholding that doctrine, he has become the proselyte of Fanny Wright, and is endeavoring to instil into the mind of the honest man her hideous principles.—The Roman Catholics go perhaps further than any other sect of christians, with respect to the efficacy of Prayer—will they, then, countenance a man who would rob the poor man of his only consolation—the hope of heaven, hereafter, with a sweet communion in prayer, whilst the cares of life prey on his spirit here.

A CATHOLIC.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR—Complaints against the physicians for not reporting cholera cases, have become so common, that we are satisfied it is the general wish that full information, respecting the extent of the epidemic, should be published; and as the Sanitary Board, in their bulletin of last Friday, accuse the physicians of neglecting or refusing to report, it may be inferred, that even the city authorities are *now* willing that true accounts should be given. For public information, therefore, we state that since the recent re-appearance of the disease in Pittsburgh, thirty-six cases of fully developed cholera have occurred in our practice—Of these six cases are now remaining, five of which are convalescing, and one doubtful. For obvious reasons, the names of our patients are not furnished for publication; but we will cheerfully exhibit our register, containing the names, to any gentleman who may call on us for such information.

From the partial and defective manner in which cases have been occasionally published, the public mind has been most erroneously and injuriously impressed with the idea that the disease now prevailing in our city, is of unusual and fatal malignity. The very *reverse*, we believe, is the fact, and our opinion is grounded not only on our own experience, but on the information received from many of our professional brethren. Not only does the epidemic influence at present appear of a much milder character than that which has prevailed in most other cities, but so far as our observation and experience extend, the disease, as yet, is more manageable and more easy of cure, than it was last fall.

For "neglecting or refusing" to report to the city authorities, we have had good and sufficient reasons which we think must have been known to the Sanitary Board when they prepared their accusatory Bulletin of last Friday, in which they make a public charge against the physicians in general. Not content, however, with this general charge, the Board have specified by name, and in a very particular manner, the case of Mr. Barnett, one of our patients, although acknowledging that respecting his case, they have "no correct information"—and at the same time *suppressing* the *names* of several cases in the practice of others, of whose existence the Board nevertheless admit, that they had received information which left them "in no doubt" respecting their malignant character.

This invidious course, so recently pursued towards us, is alluded to, not by way of complaint, but merely to show that a spirit akin to that which was manifested towards us last fall, still seems to exist. Our present object is to furnish *the public* with the information required of physicians, and to state the reasons which have induced us to decline reporting to the Sanitary Board.—And we hope it will be borne in mind, that this public defence is offered, simply because a public accusation has been made, which, if unanswered, is calculated to excite and foster unjust and injurious popular odium. Unkind feelings towards individuals, we totally disclaim, and so far as necessity compels a reference to their conduct, we regret the task which the accusation of the Board has imposed.

Last fall we recognised malignant cholera in the case of a poor German immigrant, near Buerkle's tavern, and in conformity with the repeated solicitations of the Board, and for the purpose of gaining, for the suffering patient, admission into the Hospital, we reported her true situation. But this, at the time, was exceedingly unpopular, (it being the first case reported,) and we were denounced and insulted for complying with the request of the Sanitary Board. And, as if for the purpose of destroying all confidence in our reported opinion, the President of the Sanitary Board refused to act on it, and sent the Health Physician to examine and report this very case. This officer, without giving us notice, visited the patient in the afternoon, when she was in the stage of collapse, and on his report of common cholera, admission to the Hospital was refused. In the morning on which the woman was attacked, five of our medical friends, respectable practitioners of this place, examined the patient, and they unanimously agreed with us in pronouncing the disease malignant cholera.—Whether they were warranted in this by the history and symptoms of the case, the profession can judge from the following brief extract from our notes and the notes of one of our medical friends:

Sept. 5th, 1832—Two weeks ago patient landed in Philadelphia—had diarrhoea from the time she left ship till she reached Huntingdon—there she was attacked with severe vomiting and purging, so that the family had to stop on her account. Day before yesterday arrived in Pittsburgh, still laboring under diarrhoea. This morning rose, apparently no worse, and took breakfast, then complained of nausea, and had several copious watery dejections, and directly after these, vomiting commenced—In an attempt to cross the floor, fell from exhaustion, a messenger was then sent for a physician.

At the first visit, the following symptoms were observed—Skin cold and doughy, the tongue and inside of the cheeks cold—gums and lips livid—features much shrunken—great thirst, excessive vomiting and violent cramps, pulse small and at times entirely imperceptible. Next morning—Skin of the hands and fingers more corrugated—nails very blue—respiration laborious—surface mottled—legs blue—heart beating tremulously—patient sensible, voice indistinct. In the evening—Voice gone, involuntary and profuse watery stools—eyes deeply sunken—skin more sodden, patient indifferent—no pain. Ten hours afterwards, death.

Whether our opinion of this being malignant cholera, corroborated as it was by that of five other physicians, was correct aed worthy of credence, and whether it ought to have obtained for the patient comfortable lodging and suitable nursing in the hospital, we leave for the public and the profession to decide. The opinion, however, of the Health Physician, which so exactly coincided with the preconceived notions of those who sent him, was officially adopted and ours officially cast aside, as totally unworthy of regard. And yet, after this, we are again "courteously and respectfully" solicited to report cases of cholera, to the same official organs, and for refusing or neglecting to do so, are publicly arraigned in the Sanitary Bulletin. To any other Board, or other authority than this we are willing to report. We are not, and never have been, indisposed to give to the public every information in our power, in relation to the epidemic, but we cannot consent to modify, change or pervert our deliberate opinions respecting its true nature to gratify popular prejudice, or to suit the crude and varying notions of those who have no knowledge of the subject; nor can we consent again to submit our medical opinions or reports to the judgment and supervision of such tribunals.

For the satisfaction of the public, we take this occasion to state, that we are induced to believe the epidemic influence is at present on the wane in Pittsburgh. For three days past the number of cases of diarrhoea, and of cases sometimes denominated cholerine, which have come under our notice, is less by one half than the number prescribed for last week, in the same space of time. We also learn, from other practitioners, that within the range of their observation, the number of stomach and bowel complaints, has greatly diminished within the last two or three days.

J. P. GAZZAM, M. D.
E. D. GAZZAM, M. D.

PITTSBURGH, JULY 3, 1833.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

The members of the Pittsburgh Bar, having understood that the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER was about, shortly, to visit this city, on his return from the West, assembled at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 2d instant, at 12 o'clock, M.—ALEXANDER W. FOSTER, Esq. was called to the Chair, and SAMUEL GORMLY and WILLIAM W. IRWIN, chosen Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by *Henry M. Watts, Esq.*, it was, on motion of *John D. Mahon, Esq.*, unanimously

Resolved, That as a demonstration of the high respect which the members of the Bar entertain for the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, they will wait upon that gentleman, and express their gratification on this arrival in this city.

On motion of *Robert Burke, Esq.*

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretaries of this Meeting be a Committee to communicate with Mr. Webster, upon his arrival in this city, and ascertain at what time it will be agreeable to him to receive the visit of the Bar.

ALEX. W. FOSTER, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL GORMLY, } *Secretaries.*
WILLIAM W. IRWIN, }

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1833.

☞ The Honorable *Daniel Webster* arrived in this city, on the afternoon of the 4th instant, and has taken lodgings at the Exchange.

CHOLERA.—During the 24 hours, up to Tuesday last, at 9 o'clock, A. M., one person, John Mowry, died in the Hospital, and one person, Henry Geo. Goff, was convalescent. In private practice, one new case, Lotty Johnson, a colored woman, occurred in Third street.

In the 24 hours, up to Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M., no applications or cases had occurred at the Hospital. In private practice, Lotty Johnson was reported dead, by Dr. Speer—she had been in bad health for some time; and two new cases were reported by Dr. Hughey—Mrs. Devlin and child.

During the 24 hours, till 9 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, no new cases occurred, and Mrs. Devlin and child, died.—Total number of deaths, since the 11th June, when the first indigenous case occurred here, is twenty three.

Amusing.—We were a good deal pleased with the following paragraph, in the last Statesman. It does one's heart good to see the self satisfied air with which the editor of the Statesman declares that the Councils of Pittsburgh did not "*approve*" the act of the Legislature.

"*City Councils.*—A special meeting of Councils was held yesterday, to take into consideration the late act of the Legislature, changing the wards and the manner of holding elections in the city of Pittsburgh. After duly considering the subject, it was thought to be inexpedient and not advisable to accept and *approve* of said act. *By a resolution of the Councils therefore, it was declared that the conditions of the act of the legislature, changing the places and manner of our elections were unacceptable.*"

We recollect no parallel to this, except the case of the African chief of a barbarous tribe (which we have some where read) who, every day, after he has dined, orders it to be proclaimed, in a loud voice, that "All the nations of the earth may now sit down to dinner.

City Elections.—On Tuesday last, an Ordinance, appointing the places of holding the elections in this city, was passed by a *unanimous* vote, *eleven* members present. Its passage in the Select Council was defeated by a vote of *three* to *two*. One of these *three*, however, moved that the Councils should meet again on the next day, and on that day, the Ordinance, which our readers will find in another column of this paper, was passed. We are well pleased with this result, because we believe that so much at least of the late law as separates the places of election, is highly beneficial, by preventing much excitement and disorder and by inducing a more general turn out of electors, and a more full expression of public opinion. We know, very well, that the 'combination ticket' has no chance of success out of the city, and we also know that if the councils had refused to pass this ordinance, the vote of the city would have been lost, and the success of the Antimasonic ticket absolutely certain. Still we are rejoiced at the passage of this Ordinance: but we assert no claim to disinterestedness, because we feel the utmost confidence that the "*combination ticket*" must be defeated, notwithstanding the aid the city will give it.

☞ *A long winter.*—In looking over the letters of Major Isaac Craig, to the War Department, we noticed that the Ohio River was closed by ice on the 23d of November, 1796, and remained closed until the 3d of February, 1797—more than ten weeks.

The last Pittsburgh Statesman has the following paragraph, which contains a good deal of truth and good sense.

"☞ We publish the *statement* of the Grand Jury in reference to the Penitentiary, by request of several who signed it. We do not wish to make ourselves a party to, or engage in a controversy about a matter, which is *certainly, of but little importance*, and concerning which, we believe, *the public can feel but little interest.*"

The paper, signed by twelve of the Grand Jury, is very properly called a "*Statement.*" It was not a "presentment," because it was not presented until after the Grand Jury was dismissed.—The editor of the Statesman very correctly remarks, it is a matter in which "*the public can feel but little interest.*"

From the U. S. Gazette.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Philadelphia, Capt. Champlin, has arrived at New York, bringing London dates to the 21st—and the Silas Richards, Capt. Bursly, bringing Liverpool dates to the 24th, and London to the 23d. We take from the New York Gazette of yesterday, the following abstract of news:

The most important occurrence in England, was the tremendous meeting at Birmingham, the particulars of which are noticed below.

The slave question and the embargo, it will be seen, are noticed under their respective heads, and we are gratified to learn, from official authority, that the Dutch Embargo was on the eve of being removed.

The North American Colonial Association had a conference with Secretary Stanley on the 20th ult.

An early prorogation of Parliament was said to be resolved on by ministers.

From the London Traveller, of May 21st.

The great Birmingham Meeting, at Newhall Hill, took place yesterday, according to Mr. Attwood's letter of summons to the field. Upwards of 80,000 persons were present on this occasion, exceeding, by many thousands, the number of those who attended the grand meeting on the same spot last May. We have not space to give the detailed report this evening, but must content our readers with a brief notice of this event. The immense concourse was addressed at length by Mr. T. Atwood, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. B. Hadley. Various resolutions were put, and carried unanimously, condemnatory of the conduct of His Majesty's Ministers, who had betrayed the confidence of the people, and turned their sanguine hopes into despair. A petition to the king, praying His Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers, was also agreed to without a dissentient voice. Other petitions, to the legislature, were also adopted, having for their object the reduction of taxation and the repeal of the corn laws. The meeting finally dispersed, having conducted the whole of the proceedings with perfect order and regularity, and Birmingham remained quite tranquil.

It is impossible to contemplate the unanimity and determined spirit of this great assemblage, without coming to the conviction that unless a change of ministry shortly occur, convulsions of a nature frightful to look forward to, must inevitably take place. The government has given a giant's strength to a mere dwarf, and upon their heads rest the consequences of allowing organized bands of people to overawe the executive. It is quite clear the demands of the country for a relief from a pressure of taxation so overwhelming that no administration can now hold office without resorting to an immediate reduction of the public burdens, in order effectually to enlist the moderate men to oppose the designing acts of the party of the movement.

Paris papers of the 20th and 21st had reached London, by express, bringing the important intelligence that the King of Holland had consented to an armistice, and that the Navigation of the Scheldt was free.

LONDON, May 22d.—*Holland and Belgium.*—A preliminary treaty was yesterday signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Holland, which, so far as it goes, will give great satisfaction to the commercial world, as well as to a great number of line and rule political thinkers, who deem a rupture with Holland to be unconcenial with the spirit of our national history. The treaty consists of six articles, by the first of which the English and French embargoes will be taken off the respective ports of each nation, and the consequent measures in interruption of the navigation by the Dutch nation will be removed. 2. The intercourse between the respective parties will assume the same posture as before the French expedition in November last, and the services of the French and English squadrons be dispensed with. 3. The Dutch garrison of Antwerp prisoners of war will be sent home. 4. The armistice between Holland and Belgium will be continued till the settlement of a permanent separation. 5. The navigation of the Scheldt will in the meantime remain free. 6. The navigation of the Meuse during the some period will be open, subject to the tariff settled by the treaty of Mayence.

The Times of the 23d announces the receipt of an express from Paris bringing a letter from their correspondent, from which we extract the following:

PARIS, Tuesday, May 21, 4 o'clock, P. M.

The news of the King of Holland's consent to an armistice for an indefinite period, on the conditions proposed by Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand, was received here yesterday; although fully anticipated, as I informed you in one of my letters, so far back as three weeks ago, it affected the funds in the same way as if the announcement of the armistice had been quite unsuspected, and the fact wholly unlooked for. The 3 per cents. rose nearly ½ per cent.; the speculators at the Bourse were more than usually active, and a variety of rumors was put into circulation with the view of adding stimulus to the market. Of the latter there was only one worth repeating, as I believe it to have had some foundation.

It was said that the French Government has received accounts from Constantinople of so late a date as the 5th inst. upto which time nothing had occurred from which any doubts could be raised, that peace would not be ratified. None of the ministerial papers, however, speak of these accounts, and I should rather fear from the tenor ascribed to the latter at the Bourse, and the silence of the former, that too favorable a construction has been put on the negative character of the news. Mehemet Ali's final answer or ratification ought to have arrived long before the 5th, and if Ibrahim had not commenced his retreat by the end of April it must have been owing to the occurrence of new difficulties. It is very certain that the Sultan's tone has undergone a very material change since the arrival of his new allies, the Russians, and that it was his intention, whatever might be the ultimate consequence of the presence and services of such allies, to avail himself to the utmost of the advantages of the strong position in which they have temporarily placed him.

Extracts from the Baltimore Prices Current, and Review of the Market, for the week ending Friday Evening, June 28.

FLOUR.

Howard street Flour.—The sales of fresh ground Flour, of the present month's inspection, have been made from store throughout the week at $5 75 per bbl. Other parcels, of earlier inspection, have been sold at $5 62 1-2. The stock of fresh ground flour is kept low, by the steady demand for the city and coast wise consumption, and dealers find ready sales, in moderate lots, at $5 75. We quote accordingly. The wagon price of fresh flour has been uniformly $5 50 per bbl.

City Mills Flour.—Sales of parcels standard quality for export, at $5 62 1-2 and one parcel yesterday at $5 68 3-4 There is but a very trifling stock in market.

Susquehanna Flour.—The sales have ranged from $5 12 1-2 up to $5 50 per bbl. according to the condition of the article. Parcels in good order readily bring $5 50.

Rye Flour.—Susquehanna 2d is wanted, at $4 per bbl. The wagon price of 1st remains at $4 25, and of 2d at $3 75.

Corn Meal.—Sales of bbls. at $3 37 1-2.

The inspections of the week ending on Thursday evening, comprise the following kinds and quantities, viz:

	bbls.	*half bbls.*
Howard street,	4112	61
City Mills,	2874	520
Susquehanna,	580	00
Total,	7566	581

Besides 24 bbls. Rye Flour, and 260 bbls. and 24 half bbls. Corn Meal.

GRAIN.

Wheat.—On Monday, sales of two large parcels of good red Susquehanna, West Branch, were made from store at $1 16 and $1 17 per bushel.—Since then, one or two parcels of the same description have been sold from store at $1 17. To day a cargo of the same sort, just received, was also sold at $1 17. The transactions in Maryland wheats are confined to a few trifling lots of red, at $1 15 to $1 18, and of mixed at $1 20 a $1 23.—A small lot of *new* Virginia wheat was sold this week, but the quantity was too unimportant to establish a market price. A parcel of Baltimore county prime red wheat of the new crop, to be machined, and delivered in the course of the ensuing month, has been taken at $1 20 per bushel.

Wagon Freights.—We quote the Wheeling $1 75, and to Pittsburgh $1 50 per 100 lbs.—*Baltimore American.*

DIED,

On the 27th ult., after a short illness, Mrs. ISABELLA KNOX, in about the 60th year of her age.

MARRIED,

On the 13th ult. at Portland Mills, Ohio, Major SEPTIMUS PRESBURY, to Miss LOUISA KIMMINSKY, of the same place.

On Tuesday, the 2d inst., by Rev. A. Brunson, Mr. JAMES M. ALFORD, to Miss ROSANAH DOUTHITT.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,
AND FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, No. 162 Liberty street, opposite Sixth street, are constantly supplied with the following Liquors, in quantity, of their own manufacture, which they will sell, wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms:

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Caraway do.
Gin,	Perfect Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
Alcohol,	Lemon do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Annisseed do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

Having made arrangements in the East for a regular supply of FOREIGN WINES and LIQUORS, they will always have on hand a large and general assortment. Their present stock consists of the following:

French Brandy,	Sweet Malaga Wine,
Holland Gin,	Madeira do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Lisbon do.
Port Wine,	Teneriffe do.
Red do.	Claret do.

Also, New England Rum. Monongahela Whiskey, by the barrel, &c. Grocers, Tavern Keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 5, 1833—sw1mw6m.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed 9th April, 1833, it is made the duty of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, within three months after the passage of said act, to fix the places of holding all general and city elections at such houses within the bounds of the respective Wards, and not elsewhere, as said Councils may designate—Therefore,

Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils aforesaid, That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, the qualified electors of the city of Pittsburgh shall vote at all general and city elections, within the bounds of their respective Wards, as follows:

The electors of the North Ward at the house now occupied by Thos. Wynne, at the corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets.

The electors of the South Ward at the house now occupied by Wm. Alexander, as the 'Masonic Hall,' corner of Smithfield and Third streets.

The electors of the East Ward at the house now occupied by John Dully, corner of Wood and Fifth streets.

The electors of the West Ward at the Court House, in the Diamond.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained, &c.*, That so much of any Ordinance, heretofore passed, as is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, July 3d, 1833.

JOHN B. BUTLER,
Pres't Select Council, *pro tem.*

Attest—
J. J. ASHBRIDGE, Cl'k Com. Council, *pro tem*
JOHN GRAHAM,
President Common Council.
WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.
July 5, 1833—3t

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE Laws of the Session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for 1832-3, have been received at the Prothonotary's office, and are ready for delivery to all persons entitled to receive them.

W. M'CANDLESS, Proth'y.

July 5, 1833—3t.

☞ The other papers of the city will copy the above, three times, and charge the county.

NEW WORKS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CHAPERON: edited by Lady Dacre—in 2 vols.

THE WIFE: a Tale of Mantua—a Play, in 5 Acts: By James Sheridan Knowles, Author of 'Virginius,' 'The Hunchback,' &c.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
July 5.—4t.

SURVEYING.

Z. W. REMINGTON & LEWIS KEYON will attend to the business of laying out and dividing land. Applications to them will be promptly and accurately executed.

☞ Office on Penn street, just above Hand street. July 5, 1833—3m.

FRESH DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, *No. 162, Liberty street, opposite Sixth street*, have recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., which they will sell, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.

☞ They have also for sale, Dye stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, &c.

July 5, 1833.—sw1m&w6m.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, *July 1st, 1833.*

THE President and Managers have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock for six months, payable to Stockholders or their legal Representatives, on or after the 10th instant.

JOHN SNYDER, *Treasurer.*

July 5, 1833—3t

Valuable Country Property
FOR SALE.

A SMALL TRACT OF LAND, containing 22 Acres, on the Monongahela river, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining the lands of Anthony Beelen, Esq. The above property is eligibly situated for country seats, and the soil well adapted to gardening, and will be sold whole, or in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars, apply to BISSELL & SEMPLE,
No. 55 Wood street.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1833—w3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 14, for 1833, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 13th of July, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.		
1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
100	1,000	100,000
16	500	8,000
56	100	5,600
56	80	4,480
112	50	5,500
112	40	4,480
224	30	6,620
1960	20	39,200
15400	10	154,000
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets, $10—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will of A. Stewart, Esq., will be sold, for Cash, or on a short credit, 115 or 120 acres of land, lying on the Ohio river, 4 miles below Pittsburgh, 30 or 40 acres first rate bottom land, the upland being good, and well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any disposed to purchase will view the premises before they make an offer. Mr. Yates, who now occupies the Farm, will show it to those who may wish to view it. A good title will be made to the purchaser, and possession given at sale, reserving to the tenant what he occupies to the first of April, 1834.

☞ On application to either of thesubscribers, the terms of sale may be known.

DAVID CALHOON, } *Ex'rs.*
JAMES PATTERSON, }

Mifflin township, June 4, 1833—tf

SMITH & MELLOR,

TEACHERS OF MUSIC on the Piano Forte, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Flute, Violin, and Violincello. Pupils on the Piano Forte, Organ, Guitar, and Singing, will be instructed at their dwellings, or at the Music Room of the subscribers. For terms, &c., apply at their Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street, between Wood and Market. SMITH & MELLOR.

June 21, 1833—tf

14 HHDS. N. ORLEANS SUGAR—received per Steam Boat Envoy, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, June 7, 1833.—tf

MANN'S AXES.

50 DOZEN MANN'S AXES—first quality. Just received and for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.,
June 14. *No. 38, Water street.*

THE WESTERN FEMALE
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

UNDER the superintendence of WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., is now open, and will be prepared for the reception of pupils at any time, except in the month of August.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of Female Education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the Principal hopes to fulfil the design.

Mrs. Fleming and Miss *Smith* will teach the elementary branches; Dr. *Aikin* will instruct in Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology. Dr. *Lacey* will hear classes in Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, History, Elocution, and Criticism. Mrs. *Lacey*, Mr. *Duponchel*, and Mrs. *Fleming*, will teach the French and Italian Languages. Mr. *Rupp*, assisted by Mrs. Lacey, will give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mr. *Duponchel*, Mrs. *Lacey*, and Miss *Smith*, will instruct in Drawing and Painting, in all their varieties.

☞ The expense of Board and Tuition will vary, according to the branches taught, from 120 to 200 dollars per annum.

☞ Bills, in all cases, payable one quarter in advance.

Lectures will be given, weekly, on Etiquette and Female Manners, and the pupils exercised, daily, in Calesthenics, and the forms and elegancies of polished life. The scholars will have access to an extensive Library of English, French, and Italian Literature, with every possible facility to the improvement of their *taste* and *manners*.

Each Pupil is required to bring a Bible, Bed, and Bedding, Towels, Napkins, Table Spoon, Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork.

The summer term will commence on the 13th May, inst., and all who wish to enter in that period, are requested to do so at the *beginning*.

Dr. Lacey contemplates establishing, in the vicinity of his residence, a school for boys; and those who wish to procure places in it for their sons, will please apply immediately.

☞ The Christian Herald, Democrat, and Statesman, will insert the above 3 times.

May 3, 1833.—tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Complete Periodical Library.

FORTY Eight Pages Weekly—nearly 2,500 pages a year, for five dollars, furnishing, annually, select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear—Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, the most approved European Annuals, Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. &c.

The 'Complete Periodical Library,' will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed; printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers; frequently into one. New works will be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought to the very fountain of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when, without it he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be reprinted and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or thirty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2500 pages, annually, equal to FIFTY common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be COMPLETE IN ITSELF. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he pleases, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.
☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM,
Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May, 1833.

May 21, 1833.

FOR SALE,

20 SHARES City Sixes, redeemable in July, 1835. Apply to
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
May 24, 1833.

Commission and Forwarding Business,
AND GENERAL AGENCY.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership for the transaction of the above business, at Louisville, in Kentucky.

WILLIAM SRODES,
LEANDER CLARKE,
June 18, 1833—3m

GERMAN PIANOS.

JUST received three Elegant Piano Fortes, direct from Leipzig, Germany, with 6 octaves of Keys. These Pianos are manufactured expressly for the American climate, and can be warranted to stand in tune. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine them before they purchase elsewhere. Prices, $300, $290, and $210.

For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S
Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street.

June 4—4w

National Portrait Gallery.

THE National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans—conducted by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia, and James Herring, New York—under the superintendenceof the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Number sent as a specimen, contains the Portraits of Israel Putnam, Andrew Jackson, and Miss Sedgewick—price 50 cents per number, or $6 per year. Those wishing to subscribe for the above work, will please call at the Bookstore of

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. May 31, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.

March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER.
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with ageneral assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO 66, WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 BBLS, best Tanners' Oil;
As also, a sample of Roebling's Manufactured Pittsburgh Glue—warranted in quality equal to any in the market, and will be put up to order.

IN STORE,
20 bbls. Bank Oil;
20 do Shore Oil—
Direct from Boston, and for sale, on very fair terms, by H. F. SCHWEPPE.
May 3, 1833—2mo

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER.

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.
DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits:

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appea to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831.—tf

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. wher he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE. } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes givingt emporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradully increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 *Acres of Land,*

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made.

Terms of payment—one half of the purchase money down at the time of sale; one fourth in six, and one fourth in nine months, with interest.

RUFUS S. REED,
President of the present Town Council.
Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7.—ts]

MRS. BARLOW would be willing to receive into her family, three young Ladies, for Board and Tuition, in French, Italian, Music, for the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, and Writing. For the latter branches, Mrs. B. will have the assistance of a competent English teacher.

Terms, $200 per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance.

Mignonnette, Bank of the Ohio, May 21.

J. B. VASHON

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Shaving, Hair Dressing,
AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,

To No. 59 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he is prepared and may be constantly found ready to attend to all those who may favor him with their custom. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all those who may patronize him, and hopes that the disposition to please, heretofore evinced, will secure him that liberal encouragement received during the last four years, and for which he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ He has just received a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Cosmetics*, &c. &c. comprizing every article in his line of business, which may be had low.

May 10, 1833—2m

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte
FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Exr's.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, conetituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated, a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary steengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

BRITISH LUSTRE,
For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22.—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

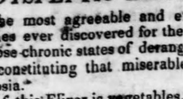
☞ *Refer to—*
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.



THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and